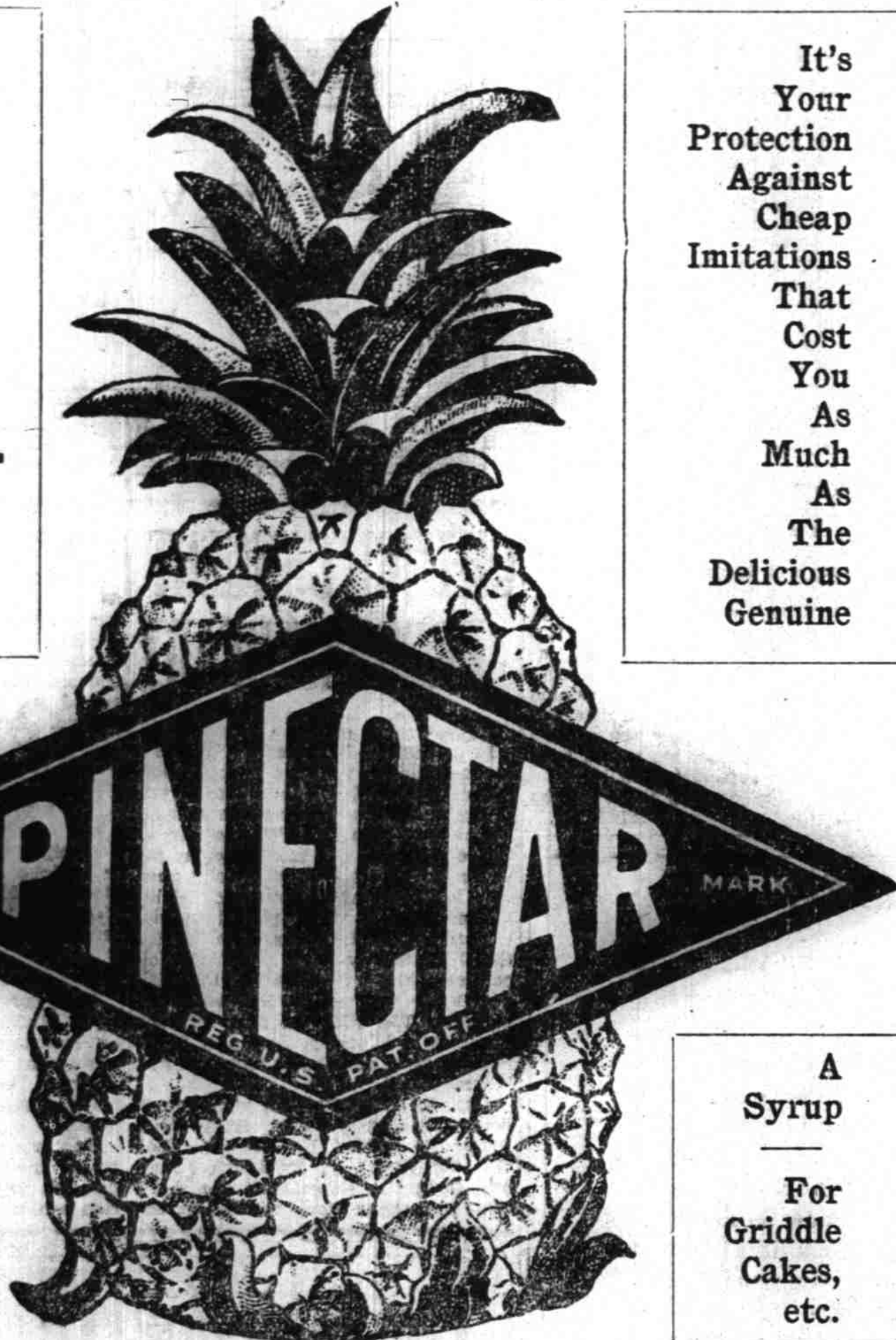


Look  
For  
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Mark



A  
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It's  
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Against  
Cheap  
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That  
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Genuine

A  
Syrup  
For  
Griddle  
Cakes,  
etc.

## THREE CONFERENCES ON FAIR BILL

For the third time a conference committee was appointed in the senate this morning to reach an agreement on senate bill No. 52, carrying an appropriation for an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

For the second time the conference committee of the senate announced that the house of representatives had refused to take out the "rider" which makes the appropriation available

only upon the condition that California does not pass an alien-land act. Strong sentiment against the action of the house in holding out for the "rider," thus seriously endangering the passage of the bill, was shown in the senate this morning when senators Rice, Pali and Coke were named as the new committee.

The house did not appoint its new conference committee this morning.

## MORE IMPORTANT MEASURE DEAD

While much of the important legislation of the 1913 session has been disposed of, a number of interesting measures remain on the calendar for final consideration tomorrow. Among these are house bill 79, the direct primary law; H. B. 265, the Hawaiian fair bill, and the general appropriation, or budget.

Final reports from one or two committees were received this morning. One, coming from the finance, returned sixty-four resolutions and twenty-one petitions, sending them back in bulk and recommending that all be condemned to the same fate—the pigeonhole. The report was adopted. Many of these related to subjects on which the legislature has taken action, by incorporation in the budget or by separate enactments.

One of the features of the morning's work was the death of the proposed "Blue Sky" law, incorporated in Senator Baker's S. B. 108. A similar bill, the last of the session to be introduced in the house, offered by Representative Spaulding, was tabled when the senate document appeared. The finance committee recommended, however, that the matter of protection of investors from wild-cat mining and other stock salesmen be given consideration by the senate hold-over committee, with a view to commencing the enactment of a similar law two years hence. The principal reason for rejecting the present bill was that sufficient time could not be found for a careful analysis of the measure before the close of the session.

It also became certain this morning that workmen's compensation legislation is dead, for the next two years. Three measures handling the matter directly as workmen's compensation

sation or as industrial insurance were tabled in the senate some days ago. The two house bills, H. B. 5 and H. B. 33, dealing with the subject, were tabled by the latter body today on the judiciary committee's recommendation.

This, like the Blue Sky law, is referred to the senate hold-over committee for careful investigation during the next two years, with a view to action by the next legislature.

## RED LIGHT BILL

(Continued from page one)

houses with comparatively clean interiors were examined.

One of the features of the nocturnal quest was the discovery that the denizens of Honolulu's underworld are subjected to no definite medical examination and regular fee. In answer to the committee's queries the women told of different prices paid different physicians. At some places the appearance of the investigators seemed a signal for a display of health certificates, the women bringing out the paper slips bearing a doctor's signature before the visitor had an opportunity to ask for it.

At a session of the committee at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, not intended to be public but practically compelled to be such by the sudden appearance of several score of business and professional men, strong pleas on behalf of the Red Light bill were made by Attorney M. F. Prosser, James Wakefield, Dr. William C. Hobdy, Dr. Scudder and John R. Galt.

A Rotterdam farmer, aged 60, in quest of a young and beautiful wife, received a photograph of just such a woman, sent by a friend living in Chicago, and—according to the friend—much interested in the wealthy old Dutchman. He packed his trunks and came to find her—Maxine Elliott!

The threatened strike of switchmen of nineteen railroads in Chicago has been averted and satisfactory agreements made.

## DILATORY ACTION ON WHARFAGE MEASURE

House bill 309, providing a wharfage tax, the revenues from which would go to the board of harbor commissioners to aid in the maintenance of piers and docks among the islands probably will be among the bills in the waste basket when the session ends tomorrow night.

Although the senate's amendments were not material, and the bill, as it went back to the house this morning, had the approval of the harbor board, the members refused to concur in the senate amendments. On motion of Dr. Huddy, chairman of the public lands committee, the house performed in desultory fashion, agreeing to disagree with the senate, just as though the subject were of little importance.

The speaker appointed Huddy, Sheldon and Kawewehi house conferees, to meet with a like body from the senate in an effort to "get together" on the subject.

But supporters of the bill appeared despondent, expressing little hope that it would survive this ordeal.

For the greater part of the afternoon yesterday the senate, sitting as a committee of the whole with Senator Wirtz as chairman, listened to arguments on the harbor and wharves bill. President Kennedy entered the fight in person against the bill, as did W. O. Smith and C. R. Hemenway, all of whom stated that they were opposed to the bill, as the increases of wharf fees proposed by the commission would ultimately have to be met by the consumer.

The harbor commissioners were present and presented their reasons for the passage of the bill. The measure will give the commission general power to fix all rates for wharves and demurrage, which power it has not at this time. The commissioners declared that it is absolutely essential to the best interests of the territory that they be given more authority.

"This bill is not based on snap judgment," declared Commissioner James Wakefield. "For more than a year we have gone over it. We asked the governor to have such a measure drafted, which was done by the attorney general, and has been approved by the governor and by the commission. It is impossible for us to do our best for the territory unless we have the right to fix the rates charged. We have no spite against any company. We have no axe to grind. All we want is the powers that a commission such as this properly should have."

## FATHER ROUGIER SAYS PILTZ IS PAID IN FULL

Denying that he has failed to live up to the terms of the agreement whereby he engaged the schooner-yacht Luka for service between Honolulu and the south seas, Father Emmanuel Rougier, the "island prince," this morning filed an answer to the suit for damages brought against him by Captain Emil E. Piltz of the Luka. Father Rougier denies that the earnings of the Luka were greater than the expenses of maintaining the vessel and alleges that Piltz was paid in full for services rendered. Captain Piltz instigated the suit upon the grounds that the priest has not paid him in full his salary as captain of the vessel.

Senator Stilwell has been exonerated by the senate from the charge of attempted extortion brought against him by George H. Kendall, president of the New York Bank Note Company.

## SCHOOL AFFAIRS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

Many Teachers Attend.

As early as 2 o'clock yesterday the teachers and pupils of the Normal School began to file into the chamber of the senate, and by 3 o'clock every available chair was taken, as well as the standing room.

When President Knudsen called for the consideration of the report of the joint committee on education, the large audience moved nervously about, as if anxious for the promised fight to begin.

Senator Judd rose first. "After reading the report carefully," he said, "I have come to the conclusion that all this senate can do is to order the report filed. There are no recommendations made in the report. The only ones which are made are found in the report of the sub-committee, and are only referred to in the joint committee's report. That being the case, I ask that the report be filed."

Report Simply Filed.

There is a marked difference in adopting a report and filing one. In the former case the senate is obliged to carry out its recommendations, and in the latter case it merely becomes the record of the legislature. His motion prevailed.

Pending the reading of the school budget bill, which passed its final reading in the senate yesterday while the Normal delegation listened, Senator H. B. Penhallow, chairman of the education committee, prepared a resolution, not, however, in his capacity as chairman of the committee, calling for a special hold-over committee to investigate school conditions in the territory during the next two years, and report to the senate of 1915.

The Resolution.

The resolution which was adopted follows:

"Whereas, It has been suggested in the report of the special committee, appointed by the joint education committee of the senate and the house of representatives that it might be possible for the College of Hawaii to take over the Normal School as a preparatory department, and

"Whereas, It has been recommended that a senate hold-over committee be instructed to continue the investigation of the department of public instruction, with particular reference to the business management of the department, schedule of salaries and course of study.

Therefore, Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, That a committee of three be appointed by the president of the senate from among the senators whose terms of office do not expire until the year A. D. 1916, such committee to be instructed to consider the suggestion and recommendation referred to above and report to the senate at the session of 1915, such data and other information as may be necessary to intelligently guide the members of the senate in its deliberations affecting the department of public instruction.

"H. B. PENHALLOW.

It was not until this resolution had been adopted, and the school budget bill had passed, that the delegation filed out of the senate chamber, winners of their fight.

The following were among those present:

Miss MacDonald, Principal Edgar Wood, W. O. Smith, Mrs. Alice Brown, George W. Smith, Prof. M. M. Scott, Miss Maggie Mossman, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Hotel, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Pratt, Miss Gillan, Miss Glen Jones, Miss Seavey, I. M. Cox, Mrs. Mary Gunn, Miss Nuham, President Horne, Miss Baker, Miss Freeth, Miss Grote, Miss Brooker, Mrs. Cederlof, Mrs. Perry, Miss Creighton, Mrs. Bomker, Miss Sterritt, Miss Varney, Miss Van Schauk, Miss Shaw, Miss Cutler, Miss Dean, Mrs. Eskew, Miss Ziel Ziegler, Miss Ida Zeigler, Mr. Belros, Miss Winne, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Nina Fraser, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Winter, Miss Tastlett, Mrs. Bell, Miss Cox, Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. F. W. Carter, Miss Stone, Miss Tophan, Mrs. Tucker, Miss Mamoto.

## DR. COOK DENIES A WOMAN WAS IN CASE

LOS ANGELES.—Dr. Frederick Cook arrived in Los Angeles from San Diego this afternoon. He denied that he had been ejected from the U. S. Grant Hotel in San Diego, but said that he had objected to some of the house rules and had quit the hostelry Saturday night and gone to the Savoy Hotel.

"I stayed at the Grant for one week," said Dr. Cook, "and then I had some words with the management over the house rules and moved to the Savoy for the two remaining nights of my stay in San Diego. There was no woman connected with my controversy with the management. It is all I have to say on the matter."

A San Diego dispatch states that Dr. Cook was requested to leave the U. S. Grant Hotel because he had broken some of the house rules. The house detective, the dispatch added, said there was a woman in the case.

Chief Engineer Isaac McNary, one of the few surviving navy officers who served at the outbreak of the civil war, died recently at Atlantic City.

A bill for the restriction of the sale and use of liquors in the Panama-Pacific exposition was defeated in the California senate.

The present government in Mexico has invited home all political refugees without respect to their sympathies or former acts.

## GOVERNOR VETOES 2ND ELECTRIC FRANCHISE

(Continued from page one)

chise of this kind in this city under the existing circumstances. Only extraordinary conditions could justify this. The disadvantages to the public are many and great. Two franchises of the same kind would mean two sets of poles and wires and double mutilation of trees to interfere with the use of the streets and mar the beauty of the city. It would mean in large part a double investment of capital and double cost of maintenance, and consequently higher rates in order that there might be fair returns on the investment. It would mean also in large measure a double price to be paid by the city in case it should ever desire to purchase the property of the companies and conduct the business itself.

"There are two methods of regulating private business. One is by competition; the other is by public control. Most businesses other than public utilities may safely be left pretty much to competition. Not so, however, public utilities, especially those that use city streets. These, as almost universal experience has shown and as the highest authorities agree, should be conducted as legalized but regulated monopolies.

"Whether competition or public control is relied on for the regulation of public utilities, in either case there must be double obstruction of the streets and higher rates, if there are two companies. But competition cannot be relied on. It is a snare and a delusion in such cases, for the different companies sooner or later almost of necessity consolidate or enter into mutual agreements or understandings as to rates. On the other hand, if public control is relied on, as it must be, one company may be controlled more easily and better than two companies and the rates may be kept lower because of the smaller investment.

"It is true that in some cities there are two or more electric light and power companies, for, as a writer has recently said in one of the best works on this subject: 'In spite of the practically uniform experience of cities, the (public) authorities still cling to panies, but giving each the right to the regulation of public service utilities. Year after year and decade after decade, the same old story is repeated, of franchises granted to new street railway companies, gas companies, electric companies, telephone companies, which in a few years, by the inevitable logic of events, either absorb their predecessors or are absorbed by them.' There is no occasion for two companies of this nature in a city no larger than this. In some of the larger cities, where it has been thought best to grant two franchises, the evils have been partially avoided by dividing the area between the companies.

"Conditions, however, have changed since the passage of this bill. A public utilities commission bill has now become law and a bill has been passed to bring under the provisions of that law the present electric light and power company. That company also has signified its readiness to be brought under the provisions of that law.

"The public interests alone should be considered in this matter. Neither a feeling of generosity towards those interested in the proposed new company nor a feeling that the present company has not done its full duty to the public, if such a feeling exists, nor the phantom of the remedy by competition, should be permitted to mislead us into ignoring the lessons of past experience and plunging the city into difficulties from which those who follow us will not find it easy to extricate themselves and for which they will not thank us. Let us at least first make a fair trial of the remedy by public control, for the adoption of which as a general principle the present legislature deserves so much credit."

Leaders from all over the Mexican republic are arriving daily in New Orleans en route to join Gov. Venustiano Carranza at Coahuila, who, they declare will be seated as president of the republic by June 1. Mexicans are said to be aroused as never before by the barbarities of Huerta.

The department of commerce is planning to use the "movies" to show the public the work it is doing.

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